THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Limbs, Hollow Ware; common and reamed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,
Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM* at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.
August 20, 1812.

JOHN COWAN,

SOUTH corner of the Diamond, has just received and offers for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved country produce, the following articles, viz.

9 *Barrels Tanners Oil.*
300 *pounds Copperas,*
20 *ditto Verdigris,*
200 *ditto pumice Stone,*
2 *Barrels Sugar,*
2 *ditto Coffee,*
36 *packs of Pins.*

A quantity of young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS.

A large assortment of Hatters trimmings and bow strings, with a general assortment of Groceries.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1812.

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

TWO or Three Journeymen Taylors will find employ and good wages, by applying to the subscriber, corner of Market and Second streets.

JOHN LINTON.
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1812.

SADDLERS.

CONSTANT employment will be given by the subscriber to *Five* or *Six Journeymen Saddlers*, either at piece work or by the week. Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.
Pittsburgh, September 22, 1812.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 13th inst a Black COW, about 9 years old—she gave milk when she strayed away—The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring her home.

JOHN DARRAGH.
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, *WILLIAM WUSTHOFF*, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the *second Tuesday of October next*, at the several districts, to wit:—

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court House—and the electors of the following described parts of the borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the county of Allegheny, shall be a separate election district, to wit:—beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two-Mile run; thence up the said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four-Mile run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four-Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the electors of said district shall hold their general elections at the Court House in the said borough of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully in said township.

The electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Evers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person for member of the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, in conjuncion with Butler county

One person for senator of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler, in the room of Francis M'Clure, Esq resigned

Four members of the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for commissioner for Allegheny county.

One person for coroner for the county of Allegheny

And three persons for auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court-house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the thirty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *George Wallace*, Esq. late of Braddock's Field, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN WILKINS,
GEORGE WALLACE, } *Executors.*
September 10, 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.
July 20, 1812.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

I AM a Candidate for the the *OFFICE of COUNTY COMMISSIONER*, at the ensuing Election—I solicit your votes, and should I be elected, I will use my best endeavours to perform the duties with promptitude and fidelity

ROBERT MAGEE
Pittsburgh, September 22, 1812

AT a large and respectable meeting composed of persons from different townships in Allegheny county, held on Wednesday evening the 30th September, at William Morrow's in the Borough of Pittsburgh—Colonel JOEL FERREE, was appointed Chairman, and JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the alarming situation of the country; it was stated, that it became the duty of every American in these eventful times, boldly to express his sentiments on public measures, and by union with his fellow citizens, use the utmost exertions to rescue the country from the impending ruin into which an improvident and premature war was precipitating it.

It was also stated, that the approaching Election, would give the people an opportunity of electing men, who would pursue a course opposite from that which our present rulers have adopted, and which, under Divine Providence, would restore to the country the blessings of Peace and Prosperity.

It was then unanimously *Resolved*, that the following ticket, agreed upon at a meeting of Delegates on the 19th of September, at the house of John M'Masters, receives the entire approbation of this meeting, and that they will support it, and recommend it to their fellow citizens.

For Congress.
JOHN WOODS.
Senate.
JOHN GILMORE, *of Butler.*
Assembly.
JOHN DARRAGH,
JAMES SEMPLE,
WILLIAM M'CLURE,
EPHRAIM HARRIS, *of Butler.*
Commissioner.
JOHN IRWIN, *of Plumb town'p.*
Coroners.
WILLIAM HAYS,
THOMAS WALLACE.
Auditors.
JOHN WAY,
LAZARUS STEWART,
WILLIAM LOUGHEAD.

Resolved unanimously, that the following persons be a committee to draft and publish an *Address* expressive of the sentiments of this meeting———Colonel Joel Ferree, John Kerr, Esq. Doct Peter Mowry, Thomas Bracken, Thomas M'Kee, Jr Samuel M'Cord, John Roseburgh, Andrew Watson, Esq. William Woods, Jacob Beltzoover, John M'Cashilin and Robert Patterson.

By order of the Meeting,
JOEL FERREE, *Chairman.*
JOHN M'DONALD JR. *Secretary.*

Thursday Morning, October 1.

The Committee having met, and taken into consideration the object of their appointment, after due deliberation agreed to the following Address, which they take the liberty of laying before their fellow citizens:——

ADDRESS.

IN the present calamitous condition of our country, when misrule at home, and disgrace abroad have destroyed the confidence of the people in their rulers, when the harmony of the states, and even the union itself are threatened with dissolution, and civil war; it becomes the duty of all who wish for the restoration of peace and prosperity, to examine the course, and retrace the steps by which we have been led into this melancholy situation.

We all know that with a scanty population of little more than two millions:—with slender monied resources:—without any organized system of revenue:—without arms or military stores:—without a factory to prepare any article necessary for carrying on war:—the great and good men of the United States animated with the noblest patriotism, did successfully wage and maintain the arduous contest which gave us independence.

We also know that after the close of the revolutionary war, when our commerce was annihilated;—our national debt great, and yearly becoming greater:—our credit at the lowest point of depression:—our cities going to decay:—our agriculture languishing:—and hope itself almost extinguished:—the statesmen of that day did not despair; but by their wisdom, their constancy of exertion, and the honorable confidence of the people, they produced out of a wild anarchy of the states, the excellent national and state governments with which we are now blessed.

Under the able and virtuous administration of these governments, the aspect of our affairs was instantly changed:—the national debt was provided for:—a great and efficient revenue was created:—credit and confidence were restored—our cities rose in new beauty from their ruins:—commerce expanded her sails in every sea:—and agriculture awaking from her long slumber, covered the earth with ornament, as well as with plenty.

Nor did the genius, and enterprise of the men of that day stop in the midst of their successful labours, but pressing forward with noble ardour, they began the fortification of the country:—they laid the foundation of a navy:—In the season of peace, they providently prepared all the necessaries of war:—they compelled the Spaniards to yield us the free navigation of the Missisippi:—and they triumphantly planted the standard of the United States on the rivers and lakes of the west, after defeating and subduing in battle, the ferocious enemies who disputed the progress of our arms:—thus adding to the empire, a fertile territory larger than most European kingdoms:—the revenue arising from the sale of which to our own citizens would more than extinguish the whole public debt.

History furnishes no example of a nation rising to so great a height of prosperity, from small beginnings, in so short a space of time:—In less than twelve years, all these great things were accomplished by the wise counsellors who instituted the national government, and who had previously planned and atchieved the revolution:—we were then free, virtuous, respected, and happy; truly happy indeed, had we been content to abide by the advice and policy of the father and founder of this immense empire!!

But prosperity produced a new description of statesmen, who by vehement professions of zeal for the public good; by alluring promises of better times, by bold and artful charges of mismanagement in our public concerns, displaced the veterans who had borne the burden in the heat of the day, and assumed the direction of the nation, which they have held without controul for a like period of twelve years.

Knowing and feeling as we now do, the humiliated and alarming state to which we are reduced, let us compare the present with the former plan of national policy, and learn wisdom from misfortune before it is too late.

Instead of a commerce flourishing and productive:—Commerce is totally destroyed, and the New-England states who live by it, are in a temper little short of separation from the union.

Instead of abundant revenue and an overflowing treasury:—The treasury is empty, and paper money is about to be issued in the shape of treasury notes.

Instead of paying our debts and supporting the government by imposts on imported goods, and the sale of public lands:—We are threatened with land tax, stamp tax, excise on whiskey, sugar, and retailers and shopkeepers licences:—all which had been condemned as odious and oppressive by the very men who propose to force them upon us, and are only waiting until the election be over, before they begin the operation.

Instead gradually increasing our navy for the protection of commerce and the towns on our sea-coast:—the navy is less than twelve years ago, the ship timber sold or decayed and useless in the navy yards.

Instead of fortifying the country, and rendering it impregnable to attack;—the fortresses on the frontier have been suffered to moulder into ruin:—New-Orleans open to the first invaders—Chicago, Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, neglected, left destitute of military garrisons, supplies, and repairs, so as to afford neither protection, nor resistence in the hour of distress.

Instead of diminishing the salaries of officers, or the number of offices:—high salaries are still paid to an useless horde of idle officers, rendering no service; but exhibiting only a spectacle of drones fat and sleek, while the honey has disappeared from the hive.

To fill up the measure of disaster, war has been declared against Great-Britain and Ireland, nations powerful by land as well as by sea:—a war without previous preparation for it;—war with so little exertion of activity, as to suffer our enemies every where to hear of it and strike the first blow, before our own troops or garrisons knew that war was declared:—war without sending reinforcements to the western posts, or arms to the militia on the frontiers.

Owing to this unpardonable negligence, Chicago was abandoned and its garrison massacred—Michilimackinac surrendered without resistance—Detroit and a noble army lost; disgracefully lost:—Niagara evacuated as ruinous and untenable:—our whole western frontier thrown open and defenceless to the ravages of the Indians:—and at the end of ten weeks after war had been proclaimed, no muskets, powder, flints, cartouch boxes, or other military article had been forwarded to the militia in the state of Ohio, or in the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania:—express after express hourly arriving in Pittsburgh, asking for arms and ammunition to enable the brave men of the exposed settlements to defend themselves:—nothing to be had—volunteers in great numbers eager to go forward, and protect their friends; ready to face every danger, and to sweep before them every invader of their country; all obliged to return home, because no arms or accoutrements, had reached the seat of war:—Troops marched to a general rendezvous, and then ordered home, as the government had forgotten that arms were necessary, before soldiers could be useful in the field. To complete the circle of waste, mismanagement and folly, we are now witnessing a heavy draft from the militia to march to Niagara and Detroit, although the former has been evacuated, and the latter cannot be provided with cannon unless carried there upon the ice in winter.

By these feeble and ill-judged measures, the country is disgraced, our arms dishonored, our national debt wantonly increased, and likely still further to increase:—the people are discontented:—complaint is loud and general:—danger and distress, have become striking and visible, but the great body of the nation is yet sound, brave and fully able to sustain honorably the contest in which it is engaged. The interest, the honor, the very existence of the United States demand, that our strength be put forth; that our resources be brought into activity, that the energy and talents of the nation be displayed; and that our character be restored to the eminence from which it has fallen.

But how is this to be done? The answer is obvious, your best men will not place themselves, their honor, their fortune, their lives, under incapable generals, or feeble public councils:—they will not hazard all that is dear under commanders in whom they have no confidence:—they look for more ability, more vigor, more spirit, more enterprise in the direction of our councils, and the command of our armies; and unless the people, the great fountain of power, come forward and decree that there shall be a change of men, and of measures, all must be lost.

Let us then lay aside all party contention:—let us take the most able and vigorous character we can find, no matter of what party, and place him in the President's chair.

Let us send to Congress, men of acknowledged talents, who will prosecute the war boldly and energetically, till we retrieve what is lost, and procure an honorable peace.

Let us send Representatives to the state government, who are well informed, and who will draw out the immense resources of the state, to aid the common cause, and support the future president of the United States in restoring and maintaining the glory of our country.

Let us lay aside all candidates for office, who have no other qualifications but address, and impudence in managing elections; and let us call into service, modest merit wherever we find it:—let us have men who understand the interests of the country, to do the business of the country:—banish noisy demagogues who flatter only to deceive, and introduce a manly representation of the people, who will have firmness to do what is right, at the hazard of popular favor.

Then, and not till then, may we look for the blessing of Heaven, and a return of the happiness that has disappeared:—then may we confidently hope that the adverse tide of our affairs will turn:—but unless we use the means, we cannot reasonably expect to attain the desired end:—unless we take proper measures to employ the talents, the courage, the utmost exertion both of wisdom and of valor; we must look for calamity upon calamity, till we alter our course, or sink under the pressure of suffering and shame, occasioned by the weakness and incapacity of those who rashly made a war, without knowing how to conduct it.

ANDREW WATSON,
JOEL FERREE,
PETER MOWRY,
SAMUEL M'CORD,
JOHN ROSEBURGH,
THOMAS M'KEE, Jr.
WILLIAM WOODS,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
THOMAS BRACKEN
JOHN KERR.
JOHN M'CASHILIN
J. BELTZHOOVER

Pig Lead and Pate
Of a superior qu
FOR SALE
WOO
Corner of Mar
Pittsburgh, Septem

THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN

——Will be read with lively and peculiar interest. Although he exhibits facts already known, yet he has cloathed them in a dress both novel and engaging. We copy this production from the "Luzerne Gleaner," a paper which often furnishes us with interesting matter:—

[Editor.

FROM THE LUZERNE GLEANER.

FROM THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

If there ever was a time, since the formation of our government, that might justly be styled the "*reign of terror*," that time emphattically, is the present——The party in power, arrogating to itself all the virtues, all the sense, and all the patriotism, of the nation, anathematize with the zeal of bigotry, all who dare to question the infallibility of our rulers. Does a citizen doubt the policy of the war in which we are involved, and venture, with the spirit of a freeman to express such doubts, the minions of power stand ready to hunt him down with the cry of 'tory,' 'traitor,' enemy to his own government——and the friend to England. Does a printer dare to advocate the cause of the people and to deprecate the 'unprofitable contest' in which we are engaged the presses devoted to the administration pursue him with a vengeance that seems insatiable.——Many a good man is overawed by these persecutions into silence; and the voice of the suffering people suppressed. But the bitter persecutions by proscription in language does not limit the attacks on the freedom of opinion. Bolder measures —harsher means—are used to silence the freedom of discussion. When the papal authority reigned in all its corruption and tyranny, its abettors maintained the purity of the church and of the Roman Pontiff. Did any man dare to doubt the holiness of the one or the piety of the other, he was seized —carried to the inquisition—his limbs tortured—and his body mangled till a forced repentance recommended him to mercy, or his perseverance rendered him a darling sacrafice to the bloody vengeance of his persecutors.—— "Thank God," exclaims the citizen, 'we have no inquisition here!"

And are we indeed free from the inquisition? Are there no tortures, exercising the right of opinion here? Come with me my friend; fancy hath lent her wings to transport us wheresoever we list—Let us accept her offer and take a rapid flight through our country—We ascended. Do you behold, said I, in the midst of yonder trees, those large white buildings—— observe closer,—the colours of our country wave from its top. These are the calls of liberty and legislation—— This is the seat of the only free government in the world. Here surely if any where, freedom of speech is especially guarded by the genius of liberty, and the man would be pronounced by an indignant nation, accursed who should dare to interrupt the freedom of debate. Let us descend and listen to the voice of our sages while they deliberate on our welfare—— What! no admittance!—— Sitting in secret!——in conclave!—Is this the freedom our legislators possess of expressing their opinions! You sigh my friend: But let us terry until the gates shall be unbarred * * * * * * *

We can now enter——Hark!—what patriot is it that declaims so furiously! He was a tall man——sat at the right of the Speaker's chair, and seemed vehemently engaged. 'The time I hope,' said he 'will soon come when the complaints of the disaffected will be put down, and the tories who oppose this war will suffer like the tories of the last.' Freedom of speech, thought I, with a witness. The Freedom of power to denounce all who wereout of authority.

A pale faced, spare man rose. There was much intelligence in his eye, and there was the music of eloquence on his tongue. He spoke not long, for his arguments, most cogent, were enforced with an elocution most powerful——Dismay seemed to sieze the powers against whose measures he spoke. They interrupted him——He would have proceeded! They again interrupted him, and finally sealed his lips in silence, by a violation of all rule ——O Liberty!—how wouldst thou have wept! O Justice! how wouldst thou have been indignant at the violation of thy rights!

Again we ascended—the gale took us rapidly to the south. On the right as we proceeded we marked a mansion of superior elegance! The sounds of merriment were heard within: chariots drove up to the door, from which descended the children of opulence, and of beauty and of fashion. Blest land of freedom! O! the happiness of the democracy of the south, I was [illegible]st about to exclaim——The moan [illegible]he poor black man, interrupted the [illegible]ng of the mocking bird. We [illegible], a sable child of misery on [illegible]k the tear mingled with the sweat, and descended to his feet. We could not distinguish all the voices that rose from the field, but the ear caught a fragment of the poor negro's song.

Sad and hungry—all forlorn,
Negro work from early morn;
Drear the day and sad the night
Negro's woes find no respite.

If I toil I nothing gain,
Joy nee'r comes to pay for pain:
Master whip me when he like;
Kill me if I dare to strike.

I love Dinah—she love me:
We had little children three;
Dinah's sold—and we must part,
O it breaks poor Sambo's heart!

White man talk of liberty?
Why not negro too be free?

The lash of the driver forced a scream of anguish that moment from Sambo, and we heard no more.

A few moments brought to our view the spires of Savannah. Here thought I, where so much intelligence resides not only the white man is free, but the horrors of slavery must be ameliorated——A large concourse of people in the street attracted our attention—A young man of genteel appearance, seemed struggling with an infuriated mob. Hah! thought I,! there is a wretch who has been guilty of some excessive act of cruelty to his slave, and the people are hauling him to prison. His entreaties availed not, they dragged him to a pump—bruised him —the blood ran down his face——they fastened him under the pump and deluged him with water till he was almost exhausted, shouting round 'Liberty and Equality.' Dreadful! thought I? must have been his cruelty to his poor black——We drew near and enquired what horrid crime that man had been guilty of that he was punished without being given up to the law—— 'What a fool,' cried the one to whom I spoke, 'the law wont touch him.'— 'Is it then no crime—do the laws not punish a man for killing a negro?'— said I. 'Your a d——d tory,' cried the fellow, 'this is a printer who has had the impudence to say that the war is impolitic and you are one of his' ——We rose suddenly from his grasp, glad to escape the fraternal hug of this infuriated band of inquisitors.

Retiring northward the dark clouds seemed hovering over Baltimore. The affrighted moon fled through the sky with terrific swiftness.——Confusion reigned through the city—We drew near! A gallant little band were marching towards the prison, while in their rear the mob shouted for vengeance——We soon learned that these men had dared to support the freedom of the PRESS in Baltimore.——That their office had once been raised to the ground and all their materials had been destroyed——That they had in defiance of a mob the hardihood to erect another office, and as the magistrates of the city refused them protection from violence, had ventured to defend themselves——What! defend the freedom of the Press! Defend their houses from attack and their property from pillage and destruction!— Shame to my country; thought I, that professes to secure the citizen in the enjoyment of his liberty and property, that he should be driven to the necessity of self defence——But they are safe in the hands of the civil authority and therefore now secure from violence; the thought relieved me——I am glad the worthy mayor, tho' late interfered; the Mayor that moment passed on. The guard shall be withdrawn, whispered some one.——The Mayor smiled a smile of horror, and the eyes of the mad multitude gleamed with uncommon fury.

The soldiers retired. The prison was left unguarded. A sudden noise rose from the mob, and I beheld them rush with the fury of demons to the prison—the gates were burst and the unarmed victims who had been confined for the sacrafice were in an instant in the hands of their persecutors. In the wild confusion and uproar, little could be distinguished. The moans of the mangled and dying citizens—mingling with the blasphemy—and curses of the mob rose to Heaven together.

A venerable looking man I saw—— His part was that of a soldier. They struck him and he complained not— They beat him and he fainted. Recovering he opened his bosom and begged they would stab him through the wounds he received for his country— A blow on the head with a sledge that moment dashed his brains on the floor ——Poor fellow thought I, Washington would have wept to have seen it. A heap of wounded were piled up by the door, terribly mangled. One was lying in a cart bruised—faint, tarred and feathered. The scene was too much. Overcome with the view we left the ill fated spot, mourning that there was indeed an inquisition in the country, as bloody and determined to destroy the freedom of the Press and of the speech, as ever were the inquisitors of Italy or Spain.

'I am satisfied,' said my friend as we descended——'that where a country is thus distracted—where such things are tolerated the administration cannot be wise. I will lay aside my prejudices and vote at the election for a change of men as *the only means of producing a change of measures——that our country may be again prosperous and free.*'

Ye former supporters of the administration 'Go and do likewise.'

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 29.

FROM SPAIN.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.

Two British vessels, prizes to the privateer Montgomery, arrived at Salem yesterday. They left Portugal as late as the 12th August.

The captains confirm the accounts previously received of the total defeat of the French in Spain, and add that lord Wellington had taken possession of Madrid—that the reported loss of the French was from 18 to 20,000 and that of the allied army from 7 to 8,000 —That it was reported in Portugal that the siege of Cadiz by the French was raised, and one of the capt's. state that on his passage, he was boarded by an English brig of war from Cadiz, the commander of which gave him the same intelligence.

At their departure, lord W's official account of the victory had not been published.

Rumors of the American declaration of War against ENGLAND, were flying at the latest dates, but not credited.

Mr. Bailey of New York, a very intelligent gentleman who has resided some years in Spain, and who arrived in the Maria Teresa from Cadiz, has furnished us with Spanish papers and verbal news, from the PENINSULA of very great interest to every patriotic heart.

The defeat of Marmont in Leon is fully confirmed.

We learn that Lord Wellington was in sharp pursuit of the fugitive French —and that prisoners and artillery daily added to the magnitude of his victory.

The Spanish corps were joining the victor with great eagerness, and were exercising severe revenge on such of their late oppressors as fell under their sabres.

Marshal Soult had left Andalusia, and reached Toledo, on his way to succour Marmont and was closely followed by General HILL with 18,000 men,

Gen. Ballasteros had escaped the stratagems of Laval, &c and was advancing from Grenada into Andalusia. He appears to be a gen. of great resources and activity.

Most of the Spanish commanders are now young men of talents and patriotism.

The 'grannies' of the 'ancient order of things' are laid up in ordinary.

The expedition from Sicily and Minorca consisting of about 15 000 English, Sicilians and Spaniards, remained afloat off the coast of Catalonia, at the last date; they were waiting an opportunity to co operate with a well organized Spanish force of about the same number in Catalonia. In this quarter marshal Suchet has near 18000 veteran troops.

The Spanish guerilla corps were in high spirits and extremely active and daring, and their hatred of their French tyrants was inveterate. Don Sanches has 3000 excellent cavalry and follows in the vicinity of lord Wellington's army.

He has made many captures, and a large portion of his troops are dressed in laced jackets made of French officers coats, the skirts being cut off; and to shew their contempt for the new French nobility, whenever they capture the insignium of the legion of honor, they tie it to their horses tails. Mina, when he executes a Frenchman in retaliation for a patriot murdered, decorates his hangman with the star of the legion of honor, The Shepard, one of these partizans, lately hung several Frenchmen, in consequence of the execution of one of the Spanish patriots.

Lord Weilington is commander of all the forces—English, Spanish and Portuguese, in the Peninsula, and is introducing his Regimen throughout. He has brought gen Silviera to trial for breach of orders.

Recently the British gen. of artillery having expressed doubts respecting the transportation of some pieces, his lordship addressed him this note. 'Sir, you have permission to return to England.'

A new commander was immediately appointed.

The army before Cadiz was about 7000 strong.

After the defeat of Marmont was known, the Spanish commandant requested permission to make an attack on the besiegers, but was restrained by the regency, who felt confident the French must immediately surrender without bloodshed, or otherwise must starve.

When the Maria Theresa sailed, it was supposed a negociation for their capitulation was then in train between the English admiral and the French commander, as boats were continually passing between the French head quarters at St Mary's, and the admiral's ship.

The French had thrown a great number of their bumb shells (projectiles) into Cadiz; but they had done little damage, and had killed about half a dozen women and children.

Most of the houses within the range of these shells had now a part of it made shell proof, where the children were lodged.

The crisis in Spain was considered as past for the present. The new constitution, by which the condition of the people of Spain is greatly ameliorated the inquisition annihilated, & the powers of the nobles and clergy limited, has been every where received with gratitude, and ratified with festive acclamations.

The cortes were about to be dissolved, and the new one appointed. Ferdinand VII continued a prisoner in France, devoted to books and pious meditations.

Mr Bailey, who left Cadiz August 1, informs that all the allied army had twice overtaken the French since the battle of Salamanca, and had made 7500 additional prisoners; that the remnant of Marmont's army continued to retreat towards Madrid, but as the French had but a few troops in that city, it was expected the Spaniards within it would raise against their oppressors, and drive them out or compel them to surrender, and shut the gates against the fugitive forces. Strong hopes were entertained that Marmont would be made prisoner of, as he was badly wounded.

Gen Thomer was said to be taken prisoner.

Soult had marched, with what troops he could spare, from the siege of Cadiz to assist Marmont, and had reached Toledo.

Gen Hill with an army of English and Portuguese was watching him— Toledo is 37 miles S. by W. of Madrid.

Avila, where Lord W's head quarters were July 25, is 40 miles N W. of Madrid.

In the battle of Salamanca, both lord W. and Marshal Beresford wereslightly wounded.

There had been a mutiny among the seamen on board the French fleet at Toulon, which was attributed to the Italian sailors.

It seems they intended to carry off some of the ships. One ship of the line was lost in consequence of the disturbance, and 4 or 500 seamen escaped to the English.

The Dey of Algiers was offended with the United States for the delay of his supplies the present season:— and it was said an American armed schooner had fired into an Algerine vessel, as satisfaction for which the Dey had demanded 100 000 dollars of Mr Lear.

It was feared hostilities would be resorted to.

The supplies had sailed from America: put back once: and sailed again —Since which we have not heard of them, but presume they arrived after a long passage.

Further accounts of the great victory over MARMONT.

SALAMANCA, *July* 24,

Seven o'clock in the afternoon.

'Marmont is dangerously wounded and is is said that he has died in Penaranda.

'His troops are retiring in bad order towards Pidrathita, and in addition the 4800 prisoners collected yesterday 1500 have been brought in to day, and others wounded which were abandoned in the field of battle.

'It is supposed his loss exceeds 15000 men.

'Joseph, it appears certain, abandoned Madrid on the 20th with 6000 men, taking the direction of Somosierra, thus prophesying the success of this battle.

'The allied army is in pursuit of the enemy, and allows them no respite.

The Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, is always with the advanced posts.

'Te Deum was chaunted here today.

'His excellency has left the care of the wounded and the collecting of the spoils on the field of battle to the people of Salamanca. There are in this city, more than 300 officers'

One of the consequences of the peace between this country and Russia is, as was to be expected, the restoration of peace with our Ally, Spain. The Emperor Alexander we understand, has recognized Ferdinand the 7th as king of Spain, he also ordered the immediate departure of Frenchmen from his territories.

In this order are included the subjects of the various members of the Confederation of the Rhine.

SAVANNAH, *Georgia Sept* 17.

Darien Sept. 13

Yesterday arrived at this place, Mr. M'Lean and Mr. Cook with their families from East Florida. They have left their beautiful and highly improved plantations in a complete state of waste and desolution, and escaped only with their lives from the savage hands of the Indians.

Those gentlemen gave a most distressing account from that quarter— not a family remains in Florida except Mr. Kingsley's, who has baracaded his dwelling house, and with the assistances of 8 determined men, and two brass pieces mounted in his piazza has been able to repel the savages from his strong hold;—they have however made severe attacks—burnt all his out buildings, carried off his cattle and [illegible] negroes.

Mr. Cook states, that previous to his leaving Florida, twenty-two of col. Nunan's men crossed the St. Mary's River on their way home, having taken French leave. They left their commander col. Nunan, and 81 of his men very sick, which circumstance had prevented his march to the Indian nation.

Capt. Chevalier of the John Sleigh arrived here yesterday from St. Marys, informs that general Floyd, with a detachment of men, had crossed St. Mary's River in pursuit of the Indians.

Natchitoches, Aug. 4.

A force of 2000 republicans are now collected on the river Sabine. General Adair, who leaves this place tomorrow with 500 (Americans) goes to meet them. Mr Johnson, of Rapids, who is appointed a colonel, will also very soon join him with about 500 men. When these parties are united they will form a respectable force; indeed such is the present power of the Republicans that all communication with the interior is so impeded, that for the last thre months not a Spaniard has arrived here for the purpose of making purchases.

New-Orleans August 22.

The Senate have this day received a message from gov. Claiborne, inclosing a letter from Gen. Wilkinson calling on the governor to place at his disposition, without delay, 2,200 militia of this state.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 19,

We are informed that an order has been issued by the executive requiring the attendance of volunteers and the drafted militia at Cantonment Washington on Saturday next. From thence it is said, they will repair immediately to Baton Rouge, where provision is made for their reception, and where they will be joined by 200 additional volunteers from that neighborhood, to march to Mobile, &c.

FRANKFORT, *(Ken.) Sept.* 30.

BY EXPRESS.

His excellency gov. Shelby yesterday at noon received a letter and the following handbill from Gen Harrison by which it appears that he had just received despatches from the war Department, appointing him to the command of the troops which have been called into service from the Western States—He will of course again take the command of the North Western Army. And it is expected will immediately adopt the most efficient measures to regain Detroit and proceed on to Upper Canada.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

Head-Quarters, Piqua, September 25, 1812.

Fellow-Citizens,

The Executive of your state acting as was believed, in union with your wishes, conferred on me the command of that part of the quota of Militia which was destined to relieve Detroit; and the general Government has confirmed and extended my command to all the troops which have been called into service from the Western States. Upon the point of leading these brave men into a rigorous climate, I discovered that many of them are without Blankets, and much the greater part of them totally destitute of every article of winter cloathing. It is impracticable to procure the articles necessary for them from the stores; and there is no alternative but in your feeling and patriotism. A contribution of articles which will not be felt by you, will enable your soldiers to withstand the keen northern blasts with as much fortitud as they will the assaults of the enemy.

Can any patriot sleep easy in his bed of down, when he reflects on the situation of a centinel exposed to the blasts of a winters night in Canada, in a linnen hunting-shirt? Will the amiable fair sex suffer their brave defenders to be mutilated by the frost for the want of mittens and socks, which they can with so little exertion procure them? I trust that I know my fair country women too well to believe that the appeal to their patriotism will be ineffectual; blankets, overhalls, roundabout jackets, shoes, socks and mittens, are the articles wanted. Col Thomas Buford, deputy commissary general, will provide for the transportation of the articles, and will pay for the blankets and shoes, should it be required. Linsey roundabouts, double or linned, wil answer the purpose.

WM. H. HARRISON.

In order to carry the above request of Gen Harrison into full effect, it is earnestly solicitated thatasubscription and collection for such articles as are specified in the said request, be immediately set on foot in each captains company in this state, and the articles so collected be deposited with some careful person at the courthouse of their respective counties, who are requested to give the earliest notice thereof to me, that measures may be taken for their transportation to the Northwestern Army with as little delay as possible.

The editors of Newspapers in this state are requested to give this and the above address, three or four weeks 'insertions' in their respective papers.

ISAAC SHELBY.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *October* 9, 1812.

By the Express Post from Portage, the Head Quarters of Gen. Wadsworth, about 30 miles from Cleveland, we are happy in having it in our power to contradict the report in circulation of the defeat and massacre of a detachment from Gen. Perkins's command at the river Huron. The circumstances related to us, and which may be depended upon, are as follow: *Gen. Perkins* had detached Captain *Cotton, with* a party of 90 men, to the *Peninsula* of Sandusky, to secure some salt said to be there—on the arrival of the party they discovered some Indians, whom they immediately attacked—the Indians retreated until they were joined by another party, when a brisk fight took place, and had it not been for some misunderstanding of the orders, it is probable the whole of the Indians would have been killed and taken, as our men had outflanked and nearly surrounded them—it is, however, satisfactory to add, that the Indians were beaten, several scalps taken, and, although the number killed could not be correctly ascertained, there is no doubt but their loss greatly exceeded ours, which was 6 killed and 10 wounded, none of them dangerously. Capt. Cotton had returned to camp.

It is with pleasure we add, that the report of Mr. James Root, who formerly resided in this town, being killed in the battle, is not true. He has returned unhurt, and his conduct and bravery are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation

The detachment of 2000 men, ordered by the Governor from the Militia of this State, to rendezvous at this place, on the 20th inst. have been encamped for several days on the bank of the Allegheny river. On Tuesday last they elected *Richard Crooks*, of Washington county, Brigadier General; *Joel Ferree*, of Allegheny county, and *Robert Patterson*, of Fayette county, Colonels. It is said they will march on Sunday to join Gen. Harrison, whose Head Quarters, we understand, is at Wooster, in Ohio.

Captain Markle's troop of horse from Westmoreland county, left Zanesville on Tuesday the 29th ult. for Head Quarters at Urbanna. They received a federal salute from a six pounder as they crossed the river.

KENHAWA SALT WORKS.

By a gentlemen, now in town, who left the Kenhawa Salt Works last week, we are informed, that there were at that time about thirty furnaces in operation, which, upon an average, make at the rate of about three hundred bushels of salt, each, per week. The current selling price was 62 1-2 cents per bushel.

From Vincennes, September 22.

The Indiana militia who went on the expedition to Fort Harrison, returned on Friday and Saturday last, and with few exceptions have been discharged. They arrived at Fort Harrison on Wednesday morning last, without having seen an Indian, and found the garrison safe. Capt. Barbe, Doctor Clark, and their brave fellow soldiers have covered themselves with never fading laurels, by their noble and gallant defence of that Fort—with not more than 15 or 20 men able to shoulder a musket, they withstood an attack of between 7 and 8 hours by at least 6 or 700 Indians—in which, they burnt down one of the block houses, leaving a vacancy of near 40 feet entirely open—and compelled him to contend not only against them, but the fire also.

Col. Wilcox's regiment from Kentucky remains at Fort Harrison.

The provisions stated up by lieut. Richardson on Tuesday evening last, under an escort of 11 men, was attacked at the Narrows by a party of about 30 Indians, and defeated, seven killed and one wounded—the provision was either taken or destroyed.

On Thursday morning last the Indians killed or took prisoner, a son of Mr. Melton's, about 12 or 15 miles above this place.

Gen. Winlock is expected to arrive here this day with another regiment of Kentucky militia—in addition to which a large body of mounted volunteers, say 4 or 500, are expected on in a day or two.

The St. Louis paper of the 12th September, says, that an express has arrived with the intelligence that the Indians have advanced to within 30 miles of that place.

From Chillicothe, October 3.

We understand that general Harrison has received orders from the secretary at war, to march immediately to Detroit, and that he intended leaving the river St. Mary's on Wednesday last. The mounted volunteers had determined to accompany him, which will make his present force 8000. He expects to be met at the Rapids of the Miami, by the troops from Pennsylvania who are to take on the necessary cannon &c.

Major Kinkead, who arrived here from Urbana, on Thursday last, informs that just before he left there the governor had received, by express a letter from Gen. John Kelso, dated head quarters Erie, Pa. to general Wadsworth, which states that on the 16th ult about 2000 Indians, 100 British regulars and about 100 militia, with two pieces of cannon, had left Malden, for the purpose of taking fort Wayne. The letter further adds, that not a single piece of artillery, and only 80 of the enemy are left at Detroit and not more than a sufficient guard at Malden. The above letter was immediately transmitted by the gov. to gen. Harrison.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Fellow Citizens,

AT a time like the present, I think it the incumbent duty of every man to offer his sentiments to the community at large on the important crisis of our national affairs.

Without premising, I assume the fact, that the constitution of the United States guarantees to every individual, whether he be high or low, rich or poor, the privilege of canvassing public men and public measures. These are the *rights of freemen*, living under a *free government*; without such privileges, liberty would be but an empty name.

I am no advocate for *offensive war*, neither am I disposed to be a proselyte to opinions which appear not to be bottomed on reason and truth. I am for peace—for *the liberty of speech and of the press, and for a free trade* with such nations of the earth as are willing to traffic with us on reciprocal terms. To produce so desirable an end I think it absolutely necessary that such of our present rulers as are advocates for war measures should be permitted to retire to private life; and men who are in favor of peaceable measures be elected to fill their places. Besides, I think it inconsistent with our principles as *American republicans* that we should continue men in office for six, eight, or ten years in succession. They are very *apt to forget* that they are the *servants of the people*:—hence is it that they become proud and overbearing, and *abuse* every body who is an advocate for a change. The administration paper, the *National Intelligencer*, informs us "*that the war would probably last six years, and would leave the country in debt about*

125 Millions!!!

My word for it, fellow citizens, if by your votes at the ensuing elections *you do not change the men—the men now in office will never change the measures*—we shall be going on from bad to worse. A few years ago, some of us assisted to get many of these men into office who are now so clamourous for these ruinous measures. I say, let us *now unite to remove them*, by voting others to fill their places. When our rulers are often reminded that they hold their offices at the will of the people, they are then most likely to be just, mild, conciliating, and liberal in their sentiments. Why continue the disgraceful practice by calling men by nick-names, many of whom we know are very worthy and respectable citizens, and are a credit to the country and to the state. Why denounce a large portion of the citizens as unworthy of public confidence?—Have they not the same rights and privileges in common with all such as choose to differ from them in opinion; why then, should any portion be excluded from a participation in the administration of the state and general government. I am for trying men of both sides; then I am sure, the candid, liberal and enlightened public will be satisfied, and mutual confidence and friendship be restored.

Permit me to address myself in a particular manner to *Farmers, Mechanics*, and *Labourers*. I consider them as three essential links in the great political chain, which connects the body politic, and which binds, as it were, civil society together. And who in these, as at all other distressing times, will feel the heaviest pressure of the public calamity. Feeling as I do the distresses that are likely to fall upon our nation, I here declare to you my sentiments without reserve. I say then it is the *farmers* that must furnish provision, cloathing, cattle, horses, and indeed almost every thing necessary for an army. It is the farmers who will pay *directly, by a tax* on their *houses* and *lands*, and *indirectly, upon personal property*, the greater part of the burden of the war, and should the paper currency fall into depreciation, they, with the mechanics will be among the very first to experience the evils of it. It is well known to all that the young men and middle aged will be drawn from their homes to fill up the ranks of the standing army; and when one requisition fails, then another and another, until the *name of a free citizen*, is absorbed in that of *the conscribed soldier*. Ah! fond mother, did you ever expect, in this *boasted land of liberty and freedom*, to have your son, perhaps your only son, put in requisition and compelled with an aching heart to garrison the forts, or to expose himself before the fortresses in Canada.

Aged father—did you expect, now grown grey with years, that your son, whom you looked to for support in your declining life, should have been required to engage in wars, never contemplated by the constitution of the United States? I feel for you with bowels of compassion. I too am a father!—and while I gaze on my children, my heart melts with grief at the thought, that perhaps by and by, they must be dragooned away to assist in fighting the battles of, they—*know not who—they know not where—they know not for what!*

The advocates of the war make use of all they can collect to induce the needy, the young, and the credulous, to engage in this war, by telling them of the *honor and glory and promotion*, which they will acquire, and by way of episode inform them, that should any lose their lives in the conflict, they will have the credit of dying in the *bed of honor*. Poor consolation indeed—a virtuous poor man had much *rather die on a bed of straw*. But what adds still greater aggravation to the feelings of a poor man is, that scarcely any one of the advocates for these war measures, *will go to the camp themselves or permit their sons or relatives to go!*

They are all ready to make excuses—one says "I have an office to attend to, I can't possibly leave it"—another, "I have so much farming to attend to, or else my son might go, but at present I can't spare him"—another, I wish my son to go with all my heart, but his mother won't consent"—another, "I wish to get my commission renewed this fall, therefore I must stay at home.

Brother labourers, farmers and mechanics—I address you by the endearing appellation of brother, because I am one of your profession—if you wish, as I know you do, the country saved from ruin, come boldly forward like free and independent American citizens, at the elections now at hand, and declare yourselves in favor of the candidates on the peace ticket—you owe this to yourselves and to your posterity.

N. J. F

An Old Warrior's estimate of War.

Prince Eugene, in his Memoirs lately published, makes the following remarks, which are selected from several detached parts.

"The thirst of renown sometimes insinuates itself into our councils under the hypocritical garb of national *honor*. It dwells on imaginary insults, it suggests harsh and abusive language, and people go on from one thing to another till they put an end to the lives of half a million of men." "The call for war proceeds generally from those who have no active share in its toils, as ministers, clergymen, women, and the lounging politicians of a large town."

"I said one day in Vienna, in 1713, in a company which was very clamourous for war, I wish that each of the great men and great ladies present, was ordered by the Emperor to contribute at the rate of four thousand ducats a head to the war charges, and that the other fine gentlemen among us were made to take the field forthwith in person.

"A military man becomes so sick of bloody scenes in war, that in peace he is averse to recommence them. I wish that the first minister who is called on to decide on peace or war had only seen actual service. What pains would he not take to seek in mediation and compromise the means of avoiding the effusion of so much blood! It is ignorance, and levity, which is always cruel, that make cabinets lean to the side of war."

DIED, on Sunday last, after an illness of four weeks, Doctor JOSEPH VANDER SCHOTT. Doctor Vander Schott was greatly respected by his neighbours and acquaintance. He has left a widow and five children to deplore the loss of a tender husband and an affectionate father.

ALBANY, *September* 24.

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

Brigadier General Smyth left town on Friday the 18th, to assume the command of the regular troops assembling at Niagara. He was attended by capt. Bankhead, of the 8th regiment of infantry, as brigade major, and lieut. Smyth, of the 2d regiment artillery, his aid-de-camp.—Captain King, of the 15th regiment infantry, assistant inspector general, also accompanied him.

On Friday last, the 13th regiment of United States troops, commanded by Col. Peter P. Schuyler, of this city, broke up from the camp at Greenbush, and passed through this city for Niagara. This regiment consists of 600 men, well clothed, armed and equipped. They made a very martial appearance, which was much heightened by an excellent band of music belonging to the regiment, and an elegant stand of colours

A fine body of jolly tars, about 100, passed through this city on Tuesday last for the lakes—They are part of the crew of the John Adams frigate, which has lately been taken out of service and converted into a prison ship—They were in waggons, with a flag hoisted in each—appeared to be in high spirits, and repeatedly cheered the citizens with their loud huzzas as they passed through our principal streets.

LANSINGBURGH, (N. Y.) *Sept.* 22.

On Wednesday last a company of United States artillery, from Boston, commanded by Captain Brooks, with six 12 pounders and one howitzer; and on Saturday, a part of another company, with one 6 pounder, marched through this village, for Plattsburgh. The first company was composed entirely of sailors, enlisted in Boston, and who had been for some time stationed in that harbour. They obtained their cannon in Albany, and each piece was drawn by three or four horses; besides which a considerable number were required for the ammunition and baggage waggons; and as no drivers were provided, the sailors were obliged to manage the horses themselves: which they did to the no small amusement of the spectators along the road. But they looked more like fighting, than any troops which have passed this place since the war was declared.

On Wednesday also, the regiment of conscripts, under the command of Col. Vosburgh, which had been encamped for some days on the lower part of this village, marched for Plattsburgh.

Another requisition of Militia.—The following uniform companies of militia, pursuant to general orders of his excellency governor Tompkins, dated the 14th inst. rendezvoused on Friday last, for the purpose of proceeding to the frontiers.—In the orders, it is stated, that they are called out "by authority of a request from the President of the United States, and pursuant to the act of Congress of February 28, 1795:"

Capt. Brown's artillery of Pittstown.

King's	do	Lansingburgh.
Drake's	do	Waterford.
Mott's	do	Stillwater.
Foot's	do	Milton (Sarato.)

The above companies (except the one last mentioned) rendezvoused at Waterford, and marched for Sacket's Harbour this morning. They are ordered on their arrival, to report themselves to the commanding officer at that place, and obey his orders.

Captain Warner's light infantry, of Columbia county; Lyon's and Highbee's of Troy; Bisdsall's riflemen, of Watervliet, and Emigh's cavalry, rendezvoused at Troy, and on Saturday marched for Plattsburgh; where they are directed to report themselves to Gen. Bloomfield, and to receive and obey his orders.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty-three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812

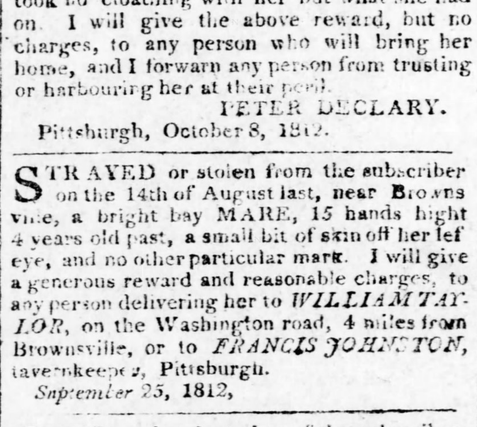
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the 2d day of February 1802, it is enjoined as a duty on the sheriff's in the respective counties, of this commonwealth to give public notice of the *election for electors of President and Vice President*—Therefore I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do hereby publish and proclaim, that an election for electors of President and Vice President will be held on the fifth Friday preceeding the first Wednesday in December, (October 30th instant) at the same places in the several districts where the members of the general assembly are chosen—Where the citizens qualified to vote for the members of assembly, as aforesaid, shall choose—*Twenty-five persons to serve as electors of President and Vice President*—And the several judges, inspectors and clerks who shall attend the election of members of the general assembly, shall attend at this election and perform the like duties and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they are or shall be liable to at the election of members of the general assembly

And the return judges of the several districts within the county of Allegheny aforesaid, shall meet at the court house in the town of Pittsburgh, on Monday next after the said election of electors, being the 2d day of November next and then and there perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twelve, and of the independence of the U. States, the thirty seventh

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, sheriff.



JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar sixty two and an half cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale.

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday afternoon last, a servant girl named *JANE POLIHMUS*, about 17 years of age; took no cloathing with her but what she had on. I will give the above reward, but no charges, to any person who will bring her home, and I forwarn any person from trusting or harbouring her at their peril.

PETER DECLARY.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1812.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 14th of August last, near Brownsville, a bright bay MARE, 15 hands hight 4 years old past, a small bit of skin off her lef eye, and no other particular mark. I will give a generous reward and reasonable charges, to any person delivering her to *WILLIAM TAYLOR*, on the Washington road, 4 miles from Brownsville, or to *FRANCIS JOHNSTON*, tavernkeeper, Pittsburgh.

September 25, 1812,

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Hunt's Hill, Pitt township, Allegheny county, about the last of July or first of August last, a red spotted STEER, with black spot on his shoulder, the near ear cropped, and a slit in the other ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away

JAMES PATTERSON, Jr.

September 29, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of

Flour, Whiskey, Soap, Candles and Vinegar, by

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812. tf

Pig Lead and Patent Shot,

Of a superior quality,

FOR SALE, BY

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, *September* 16, 1812.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR W. BULLET.

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open a

DANCING ACADEMY,

on Saturday next, the 10th of October, at Mr. Peters's corner of the Diamond and *Market Street*. He hopes to receive encouragement from the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh; and those who will repose confidence in him, may rest assured that every attention in his power will be paid to the improvement of his pupils

October 8, 1812.

MILITARY EXERCISE.

For teaching the cavalry and infantry the exercise of the

BROAD SWORD.

MR. ANTHONY COLOME, fencingmaster, of the late army of Ohio, respectfully informs the young gentlemen of Pittsburgh and those of the army, that he has opened a school at the house of Thomas Algeo, Market street. Days of tuition, Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12, and from 3 o'clock until 6 in the evening Terms of tuition one dollar per week, to be paid in advance.

October 6.

Safe passage to New-Orleans,

THE packet ship Orleans, Franklin, master, will sail from *Philadelphia* for New-Orleans about the 15th of October, 1812, and carry passengers only—she will be so authorised and have such documents as to give full confidence to passengers of safe conduct to themselves and baggage. For further particulars enquire of Gen *JOHN WILKINS*, Pittsburgh, or CHANDLER PRICE, Philadelphia.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract* of *Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out-houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work, an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber; this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton Iron Works, Falls of Big Beaver, Beaver county, September 22, 1812

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan 21, 1812. (1 y.)

TUITION.

R CHRISTY wishes to express his gratitude to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh for the liberal encouragement he continues to meet with from them in his business—and to acquaint them of his intention to open an

EVENING SCHOOL

on the evening of the first Monday of October, 1812

NOTICE.

Sometime last fall, a bay Mare was left at the stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh by a certain William Salliards. I now give notice to the said Salliards, that unless he comes forward and pays the expences which has accrued for her keeping, she will be sold on Saturday the 17th inst

ROBERT SPENCER

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1812.

MERINO SHEEP.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber has lately imported from Spain a flock of beautiful *Merino Sheep*, not surpassed by any in the United States, amongst which are a parcel of elegant *RAMS*, which he intends to keep for the season commencing the middle of October next. Persons desirous of improving their stock with this valuable breed, will please to enquire for further particulars at the subscriber's on the bank of the Monongahela nearly opposite Turtle creek, where the terms will be made known. It is particularly requested that the common rams will be immediately separated from ewes intended for the Merino Rams.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

September 3, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, MARKET-STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED,

THE Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Censor.
The Mourner Comforted A selection of extracts, consolitary on the death of friends; with prayers suited to the various instances of mortality. By *James Abercrombie*, D. D
Knickerbocker's History of New-York, from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch dynasty
Forest of Montalbano, a novel, in 4 volumes
Sentimental Anecdotes By Madame de Montolieu
The Asylum; or, Alonso and Melissa, an American Tale, founded on fact. By I Mitchell
Anne of Brittanny; an historical romance
The Yankey in London
Spirit of "THE BOOK;" or Memoirs of Caroline Princess of Hasburgh, a political and amatory romance
Kelroy, a novel; by a lady of Pennsylvania
Lake of Killarney, a novel, in 2 volumes; by Anna Maria Porter
A Father's Tales to his Daughter
Evening Entertainments; or, Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations, interspersed with geographical notices, historical and biographical anecdotes, and descriptions in natural history
Cowper's Works, a pocket edition
The Life of Fenelon
Miscellaneous Poems, on Moral and Religious Subjects; by Osander The design of the author, from the publication of his poems, was to acquire such pecuniary assistance, as would enable him to prosecute his studies, with a view to the gospel ministry
Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens, with remarks on his life and writings; by Lord Viscount Strangford
History of Louisa, the Lovely Orphan
Thomson's Seasons; a miniature edition
Petrarch Translated; in a selection of his sonnets and odes, accompanied with notes; by the translator of Catullus Miniature edit
Fenelon's Pious Reflections for every day in the month; with the life of the author—An elegant miniature edition
The Whole Duty of Woman, by a lady
The Linnet, or Favorite Companion
Travels through Spain and part of Portugal, with commercial, statistical, and geographical details
A Guide for Young Shepherds; or facts and observations on the character and value of Merino sheep
A Golden Treasury for the Children of God, whose treasure is in Heaven
Sacred Dramas, chiefly intended for young persons. *Pittsburgh, Sept.* 8 1812

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *PITTSBURGH*, and T. C. BARKER & CO. *CINCINNATI,*

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for decention to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention an an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighborhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Sciton, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully completed and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market Street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celeus's Head, No 235, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85 High street, between Second and Third streets. Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street. Messrs G. and R. Waits's, Nos. 38 and 64 Maiden lane *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist *Alexandria*—Dr. R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiesling, druggist *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J P & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

2,000 Pounds BEST KENTUCKY POWDER, *FOR SALE,*

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

JOSHUA ARMITAGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Cotton Manufactory from the *Shipyard* to *Liberty street*, a little below the garrison, where he has on hand and intends to keep a large assortment of Cotton Yarn and Cloth, such as *Plush, Cords, Plaids, Chambrys, Bedtick, vesting, &c.* A generous discount will be given to those who purchase by the piece.

Flax and Tow Linnen will be taken in payment.

☞ The Cotton Yarn is spun at Baltimore, and is far superior to any that has ever been made in this place.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

The subscriber is authorised and will sell one half of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL,

the property of Oliver Evans and Son.

This valuable property being well known, a description is thought unnecessary.

Apply on the premises—the property will be shown and all necessary information given.

GEORGE EVANS.

September 15, 1812. eoptf.

MINGOE BOTTOM

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and free-stone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 24, 1812. tf

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use

THOMAS PETERS,

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK, WATCH MAKER, AND *SILVER SMITH.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on his business at his *Old Stand* in Market-street, between Front and Second streets, where he offers for sale *Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, Watches and Watch Trimmings, Gold Chain and Hair Necklaces, plain and set Ear and Finger Rings and Breast Pins of various fashions, Silver Teapots, Sugar Dishes and Milk Pots, Sugar Tongs, Table and Tea Spoons, Silver, Brass and Steel mounted Swords*, which he will sell low for cash or approved country produce.

N B A good Journeyman and two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1812.

ASHES

TWELVE and an half Cents Cash, per bushel, will be given for Clean Ashes, at the Glass Works on the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, and at the ferry of James Robinson, on the Allegheny, by

BELTZHOOVER, WENDT & Co.

August 14, 1812

HIGH WINES.

The Harmony Society offer for sale,

6,000 gallons High Wines,

or 5th proof Whiskey. Application may be made at Harmony, or to the subscriber at Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

August 17, 1812.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers

HENRY NOBLE.
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few out-lots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be advisable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HUGH BLACK, Plaisterer, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

SOMER BLACK, Administratrix.
WILLIAM WILLOCK, } Admrs
DAVID PRIDE, }

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.